Business Notices.

THE DAUGHTER'S CONFESSION. BY JULIA CAREY RHRINHARDT.

Leving down the apra book.

And throwing at the prim told (
A fond beareaing look;

I can never wid but Harry,

So tirge on me to more
To wed the rich old Spletterfuz,
Whose years must be three score.

Whose years must be three score.

"Though Harry is not wealthy.
He has youth and health and hope:
And to geolius such as he commands.
The world give ample scope.
And to prove his taste end was lom,
And that love is not a my'he.
He has chosen me for his sweetheart.
And he boys his clothes of SMITH!"

SMITH RESTRIKES One Price Wholesale and Retail Cisthing Warrooms, Nos 122, 138 and 149 Fulton-at., New York.

SILVER WARE.

No. 417 Broome at, one door west of Broadway,
MANUTACTURENS SILVER WARE,
Have on hand a large atock of SILVER WARE of their own make,
and are constantly manufacturing to order every article in their
line.

OLD SILVER WORKED OVER INTO ANY STYLE OR PATTERN.
Our house was established over thirty years since in Fulton et,
and we have since romoved to our present place of business, one
door west of Broadway.

WM. Gale & Son. WM. GALE & Sox, No. 447 Broome st., New York.

No. 447 Broome et., New York.

Great Fire in New-Orleans to T. T. Twitty,
Agent for Herring's Patent Chamious Sates:
The day after you left we had quite slarge fire here. One of
the others destroyed was occupied by Messra Elliott & Co.
The Herring's Patent Baff which they bought was in the
fre several hours, such whom opened the Books and Papers were
found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well
selfside with it, and will want snother when they start again
I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt,
which will be about the let of September. Yours.

New Orleans, Aug., 1837.

Green Black, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st.,
And 251 Broadway cor. Murray-st., N. Y.

Accompany of the Co. Manufacturers,
And 251 Broadway cor. Murray-st., N. Y.

Assignee's SALE -CARPETING, OILCLOTHS CURTAIN GOODS, &c. selling off at less than cod, at Young a JANE'S store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklinest. The entire stock to be closed out immediately at great bargains, for IMMENSE REDUCTION

In prices for French China, English Iron-stone China, out an present Table Gias, Gas Fixtures, Sliver-plated Ware and Table

White Dinner Sets. 134 pieces. \$16; white Tea Sets. 44 pieces. \$3.25; gilt Tes Sets. 44 pieces. \$7.50; white Toilet Sets. \$4.75; cut glass Gobiets, the dozen, \$1.75; cut also Gobiets, the dozen, \$1.75; cut also Gobiets, the dozen, \$1.75; cut also Wines, the dozen, 75 cents; three light as Chandeders. \$7; four light do. \$3.5; Hall Lights, \$3; Bed room Folding Brackets, two joints, 75 cents; silver plated Casters, 6 cut bottles. \$4.75; silver plated Cake Baskets \$5.50; illver plated Tea Sets \$20; silver plated Table Spoons. the dozen, \$4.75; silver plated Tes Spoons, the dozen, \$1.50; silver plated Table Forks, the dozen, \$4.50; silver plated Tes Spoons, the dozen, \$1.50; silver plated Table Forks, the dozen, \$4.50; silver plated Table Forks, the dozen \$1.50; silver plated Table Forks, the dozen

SEWING MACHINES. THERE DIFFERENT RINDS UNDER INJUNCTION.
On the 50th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United lates to the Southern District of New York, in several suits equity commenced by I. M. Singer & Co., after due notice to be defendants, ordered write of injunction to Issue, prohibiting he sale or use of the Hunt & Werster Machine, for violating two patents. Also the Embry, Houghton & Co. Machine infringing two patents, and against the Watson Tru Dollar Lachine for infringing two patents.

Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines, can are no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law of the series of the Complaint when they are compelled by law of the series of the Complaint when they are compelled by law of the series of the Complaint when they are compelled by law of the series of the Co., No. 456 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons who want a Bawing Machine of universal utility—one that will sew the lightest fabrics and the heaviest fabrics better than any other—the best machine for family use, manufacturing, platation use any use whatever—a machine that don't got out of order and with which an industrious woman can readily earn \$1,000 a

WATSON'S \$10 SEWING MACHINES-ANOTHER WATSON'S \$10 SEWING MACHINES—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM—On the 3d day of August instable United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. spainst Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their sgents from making, and injunction of the state of the injunction, and not assist in violating it.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. ATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the bove celebrated Safes and Patent Fowder-Proof Defiance Locks at Cross Bars. Depet, No. 182 Fearlat, one door below

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES .- The large and sponiar WATERS'S CATALOGUE OF ROYS.—Inc large Rau oppular WATERS'S CATALOGUE OF MUSIC will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand Planco and Mathonesos, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS'S PLANC AND MUSIC ROOMS, NO. SSS Broadway. Plancs and Melodeous for rest, and rest allowed on purchase.

Wigs, Hair Dye, Wigs.-Cristadoro, No. 6 In the world.

His new style of Zephyr Scalles beat all for their natural appearance, lightness and adaptability to the head. The Dyo applied in private. Copy the address.

REMOVAL. -- MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss

FOR HOTELS AND STEAMSHIPS.

A large assortment of double thick French China and English inossrone Ware; also cut and figured Table Glass: cliver-plated Wars, &c., for sale at a handsome commission below the market rates. W. J. F Datley & Co., No. 631 and 633 Broadway, west side.

How Cooling and Pleasant.-The use of Waso's Farina Crackers regularly has in many cases caused the unpatural heat and feverish tendency of the system to sub-"Wing." These may be produced generally of the best grocers.

WIGS !-HAIR-DYE! !-WIGS! !-BACHELOR'S Wies and Towness have improvements possiliar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their grassful beauty, sare and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and beauty took in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his amous nye. Sold at BACRBLOR's No. 238 Broadway.

Wonders will never cease! neither does Dr. Tosias's Venerian Linimant ever fail to stop the most severe pain. This is no new humbug artiale, but an old-established remedy, having been used by thousands during the last litten reasts. Call on the agent and gets a pamphlet with a fail description of this magic remedy. Not genuine unless staned S. I. Tosias. Depot, No. 56 Courtlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT .- Myriads of men have been engaged for more than one quarter of the present century in testing the efficaciousness of Holloway' Fills and Onyment as remedies, either separately or coardinately for all internal and external silments. Their unusimous and enthusiastic verdict in favor of these remedies is now be core us, and should convince the most incredulous.

BTPARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
Becured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For eals by
STEARNS & MARVIN.
No. 49 Murray-st., New-York.

THE LATE HEAVY ROBBERY IN BERKMAN STREET -DISCOVERY AND ARREST OF THE TRIEF .- On of about the 11th inst. the safe in the store of Mesars. Lamson, Goodwin & Co., merchants doing busines at No. 79 Beekman street, was opened in a sly man ner, and \$2,600 in bills on the Shelburne Falls Bank Mass., stolen therefrom. The proprietors sought in quiet manner to discover the perpetrator of the rob-bery and recover the money, but their attempts proved unsuccessful. Information being given to the police, the tratter was placed in the hands of Officers Me Cord and Elder, attached to Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter's office, with directions to spare no pains or expense in ferreting out the chief.

The officers forthwith set to work and arranged their plans of action. On Saturday afternoon they received information that a five-dollar bil the bank above samed had been passed in a Broadway store by a young man named Robert Lawrence, formerly employed as clerk in the establish-ment of Messrs. L. G. & Co. Lawrence was pointed out to the officers, who followed him some distance, and arrested him as he was about entering the Post Office. He appeared very ignorant at first on the sub ject, but during a private interview with McCord and Elder confessed to the robbery, and consented to show them where he had concealed the money. The shree accordingly proceeded to a garret in the store where Lawrence was at present engaged, when the young fellow drew forth from the corner of an old deak ckage of bills on the Shelburne Falls Bank, unting in all to \$1,950. The accused manifested great penitence for the crime he had committed, and cursed the day when he was tempted to rob his employers. He was committed to prison for examinahien by Justice Oebern. At the time of the robbery the door of the safe and the store door was left open in order to take off suspicion from the employers, and to create the impression that the establishment had

been burglariously entered. A CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

A correspondent of The Congregational Journal
says, that the Congregational Church in Shelburne,
M. H., is reduced to three female members. He also
gives a list of about 20 churches in other places, which
ore not much better off.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently emit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Moreover, we mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

We give, this morning. full particulars of a collision and less of life on Long Island Sound, about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, between the Fall River steamer Metropolis and the New-London and Norwich propeller J. N. Harris, which resulted in the almost instantaneous sicking of the Harris, carrying down with her fifteen human beings, and a cargo of assorted merchandise valued at between \$50,000 and \$60,000. After the collision, the passengers of the Metropolis, some two or three hundred in number, held a meeting to relieve the immediate suffering of such of the wrecked passengers and crew as had been saved, and raised \$495, which was distributed among them. An invalid on the Metropolis, named George Tappen, from New-Bedford, on his way with his wife South for his health, became so excited in consequence of the accident, that he fell into a paralytic fit and immediately expired.

Judge Ingraham rendered two decisions in the matter of the Street Commissionership on Saturday, one adjudging Mr. Conover guilty of contempt in disobeying the injunction which prohibited him from meddling with the books and papers of the office, and the other continuing that injunction against all the defendants except Mr. Field, whom the Judge regards as basing done nothing except what fell strictly within his province as Mr. Conover's counsel. Judge Ingraham intimates that, by restoring the books and papers to "the " custody from which they were taken," that is, by putting them into the bands of Mr. Devlin again, Mr. Conover can purge himself from contempt and be relieved of any punishment except the payment of costs, but that otherwise an attachment will be granted to day. As it is in no wise probable that Mr. Conover will, after three Judges of the Supreme Court have declared that he is rightfully in possession, be frightened by the fist of a single Judge of an inferior Court into relinquishing all that he has been fighting for these two months, an exciting scene may be looked for in the City Hall this morning. We hear that the Supreme Court bas already made an order, of the precise nature of which we are not apprised, that will tend to complicate matters still further, and possibly to bring two or more Judges into direct collision. Fine sport this for the dog-days!

The American People are entreated to bear in mind by whom and under what circumstances new troubles are being fomented in Kansas. For a year past, the Topeka Constitution and the obstinate adherence thereto of the Free-State party in Kansas have been held up to public condemnation by a majority of the journals, as the main obstacles to peace and order in that Territory. By The N. Y. Times, The Albany Atlas, The Commercial Advertiser, and other journals of ostensibly differing politics and affinities, it has been over and again set forth that the Topeka Constitution and Government stood directly and almost solely in the way of making Kansas speedily a Free State, and thus closing up "the Slavery question," at least so far as she was concerned. Senator Douglas has boldly charged-what others have more skulkingly insinuated—that the Free-State men held on to the Topeka Constitution in deference to advice from without, which looked to a continuance of the agitation and to the upbuilding of the Republican party. It was in vain that we showed the falsebood and absurdity of these and kindred pretenses-the majority of indolent, careless, good patured persons, who regard all earnestness in politics as "fanatical," really believed, as many of them still believe-being careful not to read anything that conflicts with their impression-that it is the obstinacy and mulishness of the Free-State men who stand by the Topeka organization which prevent the beneficent adjustment of all the difficulties in Kansas and her admission as a Free State.

Mr. Buchanan opened his Administration with an Inaugural in which he proclaims it the imperative duty of the Federal Government to secure to every inhabitant of Kansas the right of voting on the acceptance or rejection of her proposed Constitution, and on the vital issue of Slavery or No Slavery. It is proclaimed through all the 'Conservative' journals that all the acts of the first bogus Legislature imposing political tests as prerequisites to the enjoyment of the Right of Suffrage were abolished by its successor last Winter. Gov. Walker issues a manifesto on reaching Kansas. pledging bimself to secure to all the People of Kansas a free and fair vote, and this he reiterates in numerous stump speeches delivered wherever an audience could be collected throughout the Territory. But, in defiance of these smooth professions. the Legislature which is said to have repealed the Test Oaths had prescribed a Census and Registry for the Constitutional Election it ordered The Census was never half taken, but a pretended Registry was made out, from which the names of the great bulk of the Free-State men were excluded. An Apportionment to match was based on the alleged Census, whereby two-thirds of the Members of the Convention were allotted to that one-third of the population among whom the Pro-Slavery party expected, by means of its fraudulent Registry and itsentire control of the ballot-boxes, to prevail. The Free-State men, seeing the Conven tion thus packed in advance by their enemies, refused to take any part in the election, and thus compelled their antagonists to exhibit their extreme weakness. There being now little incitement to the importation of voters from Missouri, but few came over, and the entire vote fell below Two Thousand while at the Free-State Election since held, in full view of Walker's talk of "treason" and "rebellion," backed by a regiment of Federal dragoons, the poll exceeded Ten Thousand, though only those who have been six months in the Territory could vote. Here are partial returns:

Here are more votes polled by the Free-State men at eleven polls than the Pro-Slavery party polled at their election in the entire Territory. And we believe a full poll of the Territory, allowing every American citizen or bona fide immigrant actually residing therein to vote, would give a total of about Fifteen Thousand Free-State to Five Thousand Pro Slavery.

Now, then, having voted to maintain their or- tained from the Mayor and Commonalty,

ganization and row wedly manifested their attachment to the Topeka Constitution, a majority of the Free-State men have yielded to outside entreatice and clamer and resolved to vote at the Territorial election in October. They will do this, if a fair opportunity be afforded them, in good faith, and fully resolved to abide the verdict of the whole people of Kansas. If that rejects the Topeka Constitution, they will give it up; if it fastens Slavery upon them, they must submit. And they have been repeatedly assured by Gov. Walker that they may so vote under Federal authority, in obedience to the requirements of Congress, and without waiving their protest against the frauds by which the Pre-Slavery yoke was fastened upon them by Missouri

But the moment they decide to vote at the Territorial Election, all the fair promises of their rulers are cast to the winds! They are told that they must vote, not under the organic act, but under the bogus laws, of which only two or three of the most bnoxious clauses have been rescinded. A new apportionment is made out by the President and Speaker of the two branches of the bogus Legislature, which gives to that part of Kansas which is overwhelmingly Free-State but a tenth part of the members, and secures a large majority in both branches to the counties stretching along the Missouri border. Under this atrocious apportionment, one-third of the voters may elect two.thirds of the members. Then the Right of Suffrage is restricted to such persons as were in Kansas on the 1st of April last-that is, to about one-half the present population. Every officer who receives or canasses votes is sure to be a bitter adversary of the Free-State party-many of them the very men who perpetrated the gigantic frauds of March 30, 1855. And, as if all this were not enough, it is now proclaimed, on the authority of Federal Judge Cato. that no man can rote at this election icho has not paid a tax or taxes to support the Border-Ruffian rule inaugurated by Missouri votes on the 30th of March, 1855. Of course, this disfranchises the whole Free-State party at a blow, since its members have steadily, indignantly denied the validity of those taxes with the right of the Border-Ruffian usurpers to impose them.

Thus the Free State party, at the moment of its consenting to vote at a Territorial Election, finds itself disfranchised. It is not permitted to vote. Even if its members should go hunting up Border-Ruffian tax-gatherers, and offer o pay whatever might be exacted, nine-tenths of them have doubtless never been assessed, and of course could not be permitted to pay. They are therefore utterly precluded from voting at this election, and, for aught we see, another Pro-Slavery Legislature will be chosen, in emphatic defiance of the will of the People.

Simultaneous with this, we have confidential Pro-Slavery advices that the Constitution which the elect of Two Thousand Pro-Slavery voters is about to frame is not to be submitted to the People! Here is an extract from a private letter printed in The South (Richmond, Va.) and dated Atchison, Kansas, August 2:

Kansas, August 2:

"The Convention to form a State Constitution will meet in September next. They are unanimously Pro-Slavery. The question at issue is, shall the Constitution be submitted? I hope not, I believe not. Nothing save official patronage brought to bear on the weak-backed members can make a submission pass. The talent of the Convention, and I am satisfied the members, too, are against a submission.

"If so decided, the question will come up in Congress, shall Kansas be admitted with a slave Constitution without reference? It is the best we can do; it is all we can do. Will the South stand up to us, or will the Union-Saving compromisers send it back for ratification? Let the South prepare herself for that question. If she backs down, Kansas is lost, and the doom of the South is written fearfully distinct in letters of blood upon the wall. Missouri, thus encompassed, would held out but a few years in a continuous struggle—Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Texas will have the battle on their own borders.

"Admit us, and we have no fear but that it will, for all time to come, remain a Slave State. Missouri will be strengthened—Utah and New-Mexico, and perhaps Oregon, will apply for admission, and be Slave States. Northern Texas will be safe; the equilibrium of the North and South restored.

"Assurediv. should the Democratic party (who, in

North and South restored.

"Assuredly, should the Democratic party (who, in this Territory, are almost to a man Pro-Slavery), car ry the October elections, there can be no reasonable objection to our admission, North or South. In any event, let public opinion be prepared, for the issue is

Thus the Slave Power is silently preparing to grasp Free Kansas in its folds, and press out her ife, while a majority of the Northern journals conceal the vital facts from the knowledge of their readers. Are they not incurring a fearful responsibility ?

We publish this morning a communication from Mr. Robert W. Lowber, the gentleman who has aken the city in execution, and who, in his eagerness to place himself erect before the public, not content with getting himself knocked down the ther evening in the Chamber of the Common Council, must needs, in the same adventurous spirit, push himself into our columns.

The communication which we publish to-day. ourports to supply that part of "the chronological istory of the transaction" which we had called for, to wit: How it happened that Mr. Lowber had bis piece of property to sell to the city?

We cannot say that the explanation thus attempted by Mr. Lowber is very clear or satisfactory. The land in question is first represented as part of a larger tract granted by the Dutch Government, so long ago as 1647, to Governor Stuyresant, and to have come by regular descent and devise to his great-grandson, Nicholas William Stuyvesant. Yet, in spite of this pretended title by inheritance, traced back for two hundred years or more, Mr. Lowber proceeds to represent this same Nicholas William Stuyvesant as having, on the 11th of March, 1810, obtained from the Mayor and Commonalty a grant of "a portion" of this very property, "with all their rights to the wharfage and waters in front thereof," subject to an annual quitrent; but what portion of this property -which is rather a material matter-he does not

At the time of the grant to Governor Stuyvesant and down to a very recent period, the market-site which Mr. Lowber has seld to the City for some \$200,000, and for which he now has us in execution. was covered with water several feet deep. The grant to Governor Stuyvesant conveyed nothing but uplands, as is conclusively enough proved by the grant of wharfage and waters " in front thereof," obtained by the younger Stuyvesant in 1810, and that being a mere grant of wharfage and waters, even if it covered the spot in question, which does not appear, certainly gave no right to convert it into solid land and to sell it to the City as a site for a market house or for any other purpose. Down then to 1832, when the younger Stuyvesant conveyed such right and interest as he had to one Bliss, no private right of property in this market-site has yet made its appearance. In 1833, Bliss conveyed his right and title acquired from the Stuyvesants to Eliphalet Nott, who, it seems, on the 13th of May, 1844, ob-

water-grant" of "a part of this property "to Tompkins street," for which he paid \$4,000. But whether this "water-grant" covered the site sold the City for a market does not appear, and if it did, being a "water-grant," it conveyed no right to fill it up. In 1848, one Bradford obtained from the Mayor and Commonalty a like "water grant" of another portion of this property for \$9,000, of which grant, we are told, Nott became also possessed; but as to which the same observations apply as to the "water-grant" to Nott himself. On the 24th of July, 1850, the dexterous Lowber first makes his ap pearance as having a finger in this pie, from which he is now attempting, by the help of the Sheriff, to pull out so monetrous a plum. At that date, he tells us, he 'commuted" for Nott the grant to Stuyvesant, paying the City Corporation \$4,195 83. By " comnuting," we suppose he means getting rid of the quitrent. On the 1st of December, 1853, we find the property, through "sundry conveyances," in the hands, or rather standing in the name, of Lowber himself. How it got there, or what he paid for it, he declines to tell, doubtless for very good ressons. Nor does he inform us who were then or have since become his partners in the speculationa piece of information which could hardly have failed to shed a good deal of light on the transaction.

The next thing that we hear about the matter is that Lowber and his associates are engaged in filling up-converting their water-grants into solid land; but by what authority this was done, which is the great point in the case-upon that point Mr. Lowber says not a word. He alleges that the filling up of the tract, afterward sold for a marketsite, cost him over \$48,000, and that for bulk-heads for the same he paid \$33,500-in the whole, \$81,500. He does not choose to tell what he paid Nott, but, even upon his own statement, he and his associates can hardly have made-provided he succeeds in squeezing his executions out of the Cityless than \$100,000 by the operation.

We come now to the gist of the matter. The only title which Lowber sets up to this land is, after all, through the City, whereas, very little if any of it ever belonged to the City, the title being in the State, and even as to that portion belonging to the City, the Corporation was positively promitited by law from authorizing it to be filled up. We will thank Mr. Lowher not to misrepresent us by a garbled quotation. We described the action of the Corporation in undertaking to authorize this filling up as not only "unwise and injudicious, but as at the same time in direct defiance to acts of the Legislature" and "an invasion of the property of the State," for the benefit of a few speculators; and so, in spite of Mr. Lowber's letter we still regard it.

It is in vain to say that under these circumstances Mr. Lowber is able to give a good title to the City, and the very anxiety which he shows to bag the game by forcing the Controller to pay over the money proves it. The answer made to objections urged to the sufficiency of Mr. Lowber's title is that he is to give or has given a warrantee deed. But when, some ten or twenty years hence-for it takes about that time, under our beautiful judicial system, to bring such matters to a point-it turns out that Mr. Lowber had sold what did not belong to him, his warranty may perhaps not be worth quite as much as the two hundred thousand dollars now sought to be screwed out of the City, with its accumulations of interest. The men who undertake speculations of this sort understand very well how to manage that matter, and it might happen that Mr. Lowber, when invited to pay back again, would prove not to have the money in his pocket.

The levying an execution against the city, the anxiety exhibited to coax or force Controller Flagg to pay over the money which he says he has no authority to pay, is conclusive evidence of some reguery or trickery on foot. If there was not something rotten about the claim-if the only difficulty about it was that no proper or regular provision has yet been made to pay it, or that the Controller unreasonably refuses to pay it -Mr. Lowber and his confederates behind his back would hardly e in such a desperate hurry for their money Extravagant and reckless as the City Government is, things have bardly yet come to such a pass that the only chance for the City creditors is to sue out executions and to rush headlong into a general scramble for the City property. If Mr. Lowber's claim were an honest one, he would hardly object to wait a little. he has sold what he had a right to sell, and if the circumstances connected with the sale were such as to bear examination, Mr. Lowber would be content to wait a little, till the Controller had been properly authorized to pay him, or till that official, supposing him wrong in the view he takes of the case, could be made to hear reason. As it is, we hope this piece of plunder, as we regard it, may be carried out, if carried out at all, only in a way to fix attention upon it, and to lead to a therough ripping up of the whole rotten affair.

The election of JAMES S. ROLLINS as Governor of Missouri is likely to be set aside by frauds in the canvass, as was that of Gov. Bashford in Wisconsin two years since, and that of Lieut.-Gov. Newland in Missouri last year. The St. Louis Republican of last Thursday has the following:

I think you have knocked under too soon, by conceding the election of Rollins, as you do in to-day's paper. My figures make it work thus:

In the 93 counties heard from (53 of which are official), Rollins's majority is 1,297. In the remaining 16 counties, Polk's majority was 3,153, and Buchanan's was 2,977.

Now, if you can be induced to believe that Stewart Now, if you can be induced to believe that Stewart will even get Buchanan's majority in the counties yet to hear from, and he does receive it, then Stewart is the Governor by 960 majority. I believe he will do more than that, as the counties to hear from, with one solitary exception, are Democratic and Anti-Fusion, and have always given large majorities against all the isms combined.

STILL LATER.—Our friends, the figurers, may go to work again. At 9 o'clock last night we received the following dispatch from Jefferson City:

"Reliable returns from 99 counties give Rollins 552 majority. The counties of Butler, Dunklin, Oregon, Reynolds, Ripley, Shannon, Stockard, Texas and Wayne to hear from. Stewart is certainly elected."

This is the dispatch. How many of the counties enumerated in the 99 are official we cannot say, and we leave it to others to form their own opinions. If they are not satisfied, they must, perforce, wait for the official returns. We intend to do it.

LATER STILL.—At a late hour last night we received, by a gentleman who arrived in the evening train from Jefferson City, returns from the following counties: Stewart's majorities—Adair, 184: Maries, 257; Texas, 356 to 396; Pemiscot, 17; Macon, heretefere reported at 530, is stated at 527.

The St. Louis Democrat of the same date says: The St. Louis Democrat of the same date says:

"We stated on yesterday that, unless fraud were perpetrated, the election of Major Rollins was a fixed fact. We reiterate the same to-day; but we regret to add that we are convinced that frauds are being perpetrated. Our advices from the City of Jefferson are to the effect that already the game of amended returns has been begun. Thus, the County of Polk has been certified to the Secretary of State as one majority for Stewart, and so recorded; but now Col. Acock sends up an amended return, giving Stewart two hunhundred and thirty-one majority. We are further adviced that the Nullifiers in their desperation have cent

out runners to meet the measurement bearing the returns of the remaining counties, with instructions to alter the figures to suit the necessities of the case. This fact would seem to have already transpired in regard to Adair and Maries, which show figures that cannot be accounted for on any other ground. If the fraud has been thus begun, where shall it end? The villainy that was perpetrated at the last session, whereby Hancock Jackson was declared Lieutenant-Governor, was only consummated by the fraudilent returns from Polk County, and now we have the same man, in the same county, moving in behalf of a like fraud.

"We know of no other corrective for such evils than the right of revolution. It is inherent in the

"We know of no other corrective for such evils than the right of resolution. It is inherent in the people, and it becomes the people to exercise it whenever such gross infringement upon their rights calls for it. We submit it, therefore, to the people of Missouri, whether they will tolerate such a frankulent contravention of their judgment as the one now in process of perpetration? It is for them to say whether they will be parties to the fraud. Will they—can they —sustain such an iniquitous proceeding?

"Our own notion is that the time for action has arrived, and that if the authorities at the City of Jefferson attempt to carry out such a serial of rascality, the workingmen of Missouri, whose interests are so deeply involved, should take the matter in their own hand, and —right such wrong where'er 'tis given.

Even were it in the Court of Heaven."

-We trust the Free-State men of Missouri will keep cool and take things as quietly as possible. They are yet young in the fight with the Slave Power, and will understand the character of their adversary better before they are through with it. It ought to be glory enough for them that, in this contest, they have succeeded so thoroughly as to render fraud necessary to the retention of power by their adversaries. Let them steadfastly persevere, and by and-by they will win victories which no endurable amount of fraud can aullify. The current of Free-State immigration now rolling in upon their State will soon sweep all before it. A etter from one of these Western land-offices

"On the 20th of July, our Land office opened with a crowd of about 800 persons in waiting to enter land. The result of which is, that to-day a person cannot find a tract as large as an eighty in the District, except the few that are preëmpted. There are probably about 10,000 acres yet vacant, entirely of 40 acre

-This is the tide that is sweeping over Slavery in Missouri, no matter how strongly in fraud it may temporarily entrench itself. It were unwise to resist such fraud by force at this time. Jefferson City is a stronghold of the Slave-Power, which has all the State offices in its hands, as well as those of the wild Counties in the South-west, and can cook up returns to order and raise the bayonets to back them. "The working men of Missouri"those who live by their own labor-mainly live in the remoter portions of the State, and cannot assemble and remain at the capital on their own expense. Let the Slave Power, then, win this battle by rascality, but so organize and canvass the State that it may not be able to win another. We are sure this is the wiser course.

P. S .- We have the St. Louis papers of Friday. The Republican has what purport to be returns and reports from all but eight counties, and says:

"Rollins goes into the remaining counties with 342 majority. In these eight counties Buchanan received 1,676 votes, and Fillmore 550—or, a majority of 1,116 for Buchanan. It looks as if Stewart ought to overcome the majority against him (342) in these eight counties. We shall see."

The following paragraph appears first under its Editorial head:

" We have very little to say about the election "We have very little to say about the election.

Everything was in abeyance yesterday. The Rollins men gave up figuring, and left the thing to take its course. Stewart's friends were not over sanguine, being content to rely upon the official count of the ballots. In this mood they will have to stand for a day or two, or perhaps longer. We publish a revised table of the votes for Governor, which includes sixty four counties officially heard from, and the others are nearly all correct."

The Democrat of the same date says:

The Democrat of the same date says:

"The only official returns that have come in, so far as we are advised, are those from the Counties of Adair, Maries, Aadraia, Macon and Lewis, and they confirm, in each and every instance, the accuracy of the reports published in The Democrat. By The Republican's showing, the Counties of Dent, Pulaski, Putnam, Mercer and Newton have given votes that cannot possibly be borne out by official returns. We look for large reductions and gains in these counties. In the counties to hear from, making all allowance for frauds, and counting them at what they will no doubt be reported (as The Republican and Leader have already fixed the figures at which they will come in), and deducting this from the ascertained majority of Rollins, and we still think him elected by more than 300 voter."

Another article in The Republican intimates that

Another article in The Republican intimates that the "amended return" from Polk County was hear. If so, the author has chosen a very improper subject for jesting.

We presume, of course, that Stewart is to be officially declared elected.

One of the Sunday papers-which vainly seeks, by the constant production and iteration of foolish and impertinent fables of a personal character, to impel us to notice it by way of contradiction-has a Philadelphia correspondent of like spirit with its conductor. One of his latest achievements is the

following:

"There is a prejudice existing here and in New-York—a prejudice that always must exist—against color. The editor of The Tribune may pronounce such prejudice wrong and unphilosophical. This, however, doesn't get rid of it. The prejudice is there—a fixed institution—and must be respected. White children cannot be induced to associate with negroes; and if we force colored children into the public schools we force white children out. Sensible people differ from the editor of The Tribune. They are not so deeply devoted to the African race, as to do wrong to the Cancasian."

he Caucasian."

—To which rigmarole we thus respond: 1. THE TRIBUNE makes no objection to separate

schools for Colored Children, though it would ob ject to driving Colored children from the Common Schools where separate schools are not provided for 2. White children can be "induced to associate

with negroes," as is seen almost daily in our Park, and in other places to which children of diverse celors resort for recreation-as also on Southern plantations generally. The prejudice of color is equired or imbibed, not natural and instinctive.

3. THE TRIBUNE regards the education of each as essential to the welfare of all, and that to leave any class in ignorance is to "do wrong to the Cau casian" and every other race.

4. We do not choose Black people for intimates but we have sat with them for months on the same bench in a New-England Common School thirty odd years ago, and not one white child of the fifty or sixty belonging to the District was driven on or in any manner repelled or offended by the presence of these Blacks, which continued through at least half a dozen years.

5. Though we have a low opinion of the Negro Race, we regard the Whites who seek distinction or office through the aggravation and diffusion of the prejudice based on color as immeasurably meaner than average negroes.

Among the deaths mentioned in the latest London papers, is that of Charles Barnoparte Prince of Canino, the eldest son of Lucien Bonaparte, brother of the first Emperor, and well nown by his work on the Birds of America, and by other contributions to natural science. He was his residence in the Rue do Sette, at the age of

4. He bad married Zenaide, the only daughter of

64. He bad married Zenaide, the only daughter of

65. He bad married Zenaide, the only daughter of

Joseph Bonaparte, with whom he received a very large dowry. She died in 1854. Eight were the issue of this marriage, of the oldest, Joseph Lucien Charles Bonaparte, which is the army. The second, Lucien Louis Joseph has the army. The second, Lucien Louis Joseph, has taken orders in the Catholic Church. He to can of the Pope's chamberlaine, and, it is expected, of the Pope's chamberlaine, and, it is expected. Prince of Canino was a member of most of the learned scademies of Europe and America, and possessed, along with some of the genius of his father, applied, however, in a different direction, a good many of his amiable qualities.

TENNESSEE has given Isham G. Harris, the "Democratic" candidate for Governor, at least 10,000 majority, and elected a Legislature of the faith, in both branches. This Legislature, h said, will have to fill John Bell's seat in the United States Senate, which becomes vacant two parahence, as well as Gov. Jones's, now vacant. The new delegation to the lower House is believed to stand as follows:

The new Members reported above are all "Den ocrata," except Mesars. Ready and Zollicofer. though Mr. Watkins, and perhaps more of them, were zealous Whige in the olden time. We presume

Gev. Jones, also an old Whig and modern Dome-

erat, will be reëlected to the Senate.

The Texas election has resulted, as already stated, in a most complete Pro-Slavery Democratic riumph, electing as Governor the late Lieutenan Governor, H. R. Runnels, by at least 12,000 majori. ty, and probably much more. So far as we have returns, Gen. Sam Houston does not run so well as Crosby, the "American" candidate for Land Commissioner. Both districts elect new Members to Congress, as follows:

District I. (Eastern)......John H. Reagan District II. (Western).....Guy M. Bryan. And there will be two new United States Senators chosen by this Legislature, in place of Gen. Houston, used up, and Gen. Rusk, dead. The office of the only Anti-Slavery newspaper published in Texas having recently been destroyed by a mob, the triumph of her "Democracy" may be regarded as

ALABAMA has elected an entire Democratic delegation to the next Congress, as follows:

gation to the next Congress, as follows:

I.—James A. Stallworth, vice Percy Walker.

II.—'Eli S. Shorter, redected—large marjority.

III.—'James F. Dowdell, redected—l16 majority.

IV.—Sydenham Moore, ovor "Wm. R. Smith.

V.—'George S. Houston, beating — Hubbard.

VI.—'W. R. W. Cobb, redected over two rivals.

VII.—Jabez L. M. Curry, vice "Sampson W. Harris,

"Late Members. Americans in Indica.

—There are as yet no indications of the result of the contest for W. S. Sanator, between Grand W.

the contest for W. S. Senator between Gov. Winston and Senator C. C. Clay.

The Iowa City Republican of the 10th instant estimates the majority for the New Constitution of Iowa at 1,500 to 2,000. It was 3,000 ahead on the returns heard from, embracing three-fourths of the State. The contest on its adoption was a complex one—the Republicans being generally for, the Democrats against it; but, for some reason that is not apparent, the Northern Counties generally opposed. while the Southern supported it, in a measure impective of party.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Bispetch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1857.

The President admits the justice of Mr. Colleg's claim for \$125,000 back pay, but declines to aller decided adversely to it. Mr. Collins will bring sail for the amount in the Court of Claims. The Post-Office Department is informed of the withdrawal of the Ericeson from the line. The encouragement of ocean steam-navigation will be recommended in the next Message to Congress.

The negotiation with New-Granada is further complicated by the news received by the last steamer that a law had been passed erecting Passma into a separate Intend-ney, and covertly laying an excessive tax on American mails and tunnage. Gen. Cass will soon solve the difficulty by bidding Gen. Herran choose between accepting the tresty proposed by our Government and taking the chances of a resort to force.

Mr. Daniel S. Lee, Consul to Basle, accidentally shot himself through the feet four days ago at a pistol gallery, and died yesterday of lockjaw. Three clerks in the Pension and Land Offices have died within the last three days.

Explanatory dispatches have satisfied the De partment respecting the delay of Col. Nobles's wagon-road expedition, and it will go on under the protection of troops.

Washington, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1857.
Chief Engineer Zeller and Assistant Engineer
Potts, Ramsey, Hunt, Lettz, Duplaine and Schley are
ordered to the steamer Saranac, now preparing for the
Pacific squadron at Philadelphia.
Commander Pickering has been detached from
Portemouth, N. H., and Commander Berrien is appointed as his successor.

pointed as his successor.

Official despatches received at the State Department

official despatches received at the State Department official despatches received at the State Department of the new Russian tatiff, saying the commencement of its operation affords evidence that the present of the operation affords evidence that the present of an afords hope that other important reforms may

ollow.

Books in all languages are duty free, subject call o the usual censorship.

Russian subjects living in foreign countries can now ravel for five years with a reduction in the passport.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MAGA-ZINE.

HALIFAX, Friday, Aug. 14, 1857. The Merchants' Powder Magazine, containing the whole stock of powder in Hahfax, exploded with terrific concussion shortly after midnight last night One man was killed and fifteen others were sen injured. Five houses were demolished and severa damaged. The Government Magazine and the new Barracks were much shattered, and nearly all the windows in the northern part of the city were bakes. The damages are estimated at \$100,000. The mag-zine is supposed to have been fired by an incendiary. For hows the excitement was intense. Many persons had been thrown from their beds, and others, bewildored, rushed to the streets for safety, believing a

carthquake had occurred. FATAL ACCIDENT.